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fields has its irradiation field. By his tables Dr. Zwaardemaker thinks all odors can be classified somewhat as, and about as well as, colors can be located on current color charts. An appendix follows on the chemical sense in lower animals, and another of clinical-neurological methods of measuring smell.

III.—MENTAL DISEASES AND ABNORMALITIES.

Mental Physiology, especially in its Relation to Mental Disorders. By THEO. B. HYSLOP, M. D. London, J. & A. Churchill, 1895, pp. 552.

This work, dedicated to Dr. George H. Savage, is described by its author as "elementary," and as attempting little more than "to bring together some of the more prominent phenomena of the brain and of the mind, both in their normal and morbid aspects." After a discussion of dualism and monism in the first chapter, and concluding that we need not settle the matter, the author passes to a view of the anatomy of the cortex and nerve cells and functions in the second chapter. Then chemical and nutritive functions, brain movements, general anatomy and localization bring him to the study of "mind." Unconscious cerebration, each sense, perception in general, sensory perversions and hypnotism are next discussed. Then, after an excursus on attention, conception, judgment, and imagination in their normal, he takes up their morbid forms. Memory, feeling and will are next treated in the same way, and the best, longest and most interesting chapters treat of the factors of insanity. Appendices on hypnotism and psycho-physics follow. In fine, we have no *physiological* data which give the faintest solution to the problem *how* the positive activities of the mind come to exhibit such endless diversities and infinitely varied relations.

Dr. Hyslop's book is unique in juxtaposing side by side and topic by topic with nearly equal space the elements of normal and morbid mental physiology. We have nothing quite like it. It seems, on the whole, better adapted to use in American college class rooms than any American text-book. It is less theoretical and speculative, and fuller of interesting and fruitful facts and cases. It is well up to date, moderate in compass, avoids subtleties and digressions, and is distorted by no pet theories. It is to-day what its prototype, Carpenter's "Mental Physiology," was in its day, with perhaps, however, relatively more normal psychology. We heartily recommend it to all American teachers and professors. The judicious use of the morbid side of soul life is well calculated to awaken interest, as this always does, but injurious possibilities are eliminated with very wise discretion.

La Confusion Mentale Primitive. Par DR. PH. CHASLIN. Paris, 1895, pp. 264.

The first eighty pages are historic, and part second is devoted to symptoms, psychology and physiology, etiology, diagnostic, prognostic, anatomy, place in scheme of classification and to treatment. At first the highest associations and the most abstract reasonings are affected, but phrases and ordinary acts are conserved, then constellations of images begin to loosen, centres break from their dependence. Words and phrases, *e. g.*, may be logical, but the sentences are incoherent, and at last words and even syllables lose their cohesion, and even the most elemental associations are affected, till the patient cannot orient himself in time and space and dissociation, and decomposition is extreme. Of course

the same process may occur in motor images, and acts may become incomplete and confused. It may be semi-dreams, transitory amentia, subacute neurasthenia, and may involve abated responsibility. There may be delirium, hallucination, agitation, inertia, emotional variations, or any of these may be absent. Of its pathology little is certain, but it is probably largely somatic, while its treatment is largely moral.

Contributions à l'Étude des États Cataleptiques dans Les Maladies Mentales. Par DR. PAUL LE MAÎTRE. Paris, 1895, pp. 96.

On the basis of fifteen cases and with an excellent summary of the literature (of which a comprehensive bibliography is appended), the author holds in substance: that cataleptic states which develop in the course of psychoses are often slight, brief and partial; that with increase of muscle tension and enfeeblement of voluntary psycho-motor activity they are often due to enfeeblement of perception of fatigue and to the persistence of communicated motor-images; they may develop in a number of mental maladies, especially in alcoholic delirium, melancholy, mental confusion, manias, periodic insanity, the delirium of degenerates, and in congenital or acquired mental feebleness; they may precede or follow an epileptic crisis; hysteria is rarely connected with them; there is no katatonia of Kahlbaum; and these states are easily simulated.

Les États intellectuels dans la Mélancolie. Par GEORGES DUMAS. Paris, 1895, pp. 142.

This modest little book is mainly a study of ideas among melancholics, and to base a determination of its forms on such a study. His main conclusions are three: I. That melancholy is not a mental entity, but is made up of phenomena of sensation and those of arrest. II. It may have an intellectual or an organic origin, but in both cases the motor precedes the sensory phenomena, and it is always only a consciousness of body-states. III. Synthesis is the law of ideas, images or mental states, which are associated with the conæsthesia, and this synthesis is logic.

The Melancholy of Stephen Allard. A private diary. Edited by GARNET SMITH. New York, 1895, pp. 305.

At the age of thirty Stephen Allard says he fled from Vanity Fair and took refuge among the hills to find consolation in nature, to rediscover his personality, regain unity, to read clear his heart, to find how to bear himself in this prosaic, mysterious world, to strive toward quietness, etc. He had learned to doubt, and felt sorrow, and had grown solitary while at Oxford, had felt himself well endowed with half-talents, but could not breathe in the arid heights of philosophy, and became a baffled thinker, a bankrupt idealist. As he had only latent faculties, and owned nothing the world cared to purchase, he tried to drug himself with literature. Education he had found only a rude struggle for prizes, a hoarding up of answers to questions that did not interest him, till he recognized unpalatableness as the criterion of truth, and science seemed a nightmare. Then he fell in love with Guérin, that victim of self-analysis and of morbid egotism; then Obermann, Musset, Schopenhauer, Lenau, Lucian, Hegel, but found no consolation. Then he tried action, but the actions of literary men; then love, but regarded women only as pictures, some more, some less fondly; and loved the beautiful, but even it was sad; so the thoughts of im-